The Pittſburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, October 25, 1794.

Correſpondence between Major General Anthony Wayne, Commander in Chief of the American Army, and Major Campbell, commanding the Britiſh Fort at the Rapids of the Miami.

No. 1.

SIR,

AN army of the United States of America, ſaid to be under your command, having taken poſt on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the laſt twenty four hours, almoſt within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a poſt belonging to his majeſty the king of Great Britain, occupied by his majeſty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes me to inform myſelf, as ſpeedily as poſſible, in what light I am to view your making ſuch near approaches to this garriſon.

I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, ſir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regt. commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis river, Auguſt 21, 1794.
To Major Gen. Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

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I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the poſiton they at preſent occupy, far within the acknowledged juriſdiction of the United States of America.

Without queſtioning the authority, or the propriety, ſir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum obſerve, to you, that were you entitled to an anſwer, the moſt full and ſatisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my ſmall arms, yeſterday morning, in the action againſt the hords of ſavages in the vicinity of your poſt; which terminated glorioufly to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the poſt and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progreſs of the victorious army, under my command; as no ſuch poſt was eſtabliſhed at the commencement of the preſent war between the Indians and the United States.

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(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE,
Major General, and Commander in Chief of the Federal army.

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Although your letter of yeſterday's date fully authoriſes me to any act of hoſtility againſt the army of the United States of America in this neighbourhood under your command. Yet, ſtill anxious to prevent that dreadful deciſion, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries. I have forborne for theſe two days paſt to reſent thoſe inſults which you have offered to the Britiſh flag flying at this fort by approaching it within piſtol ſhot of my works, not only ſingly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wiſh to wage war with individuals; but ſhould you after this continue to approach my poſt in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indiſpenſible duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profeſſion, will oblige me to have recourſe to thoſe meaſures; which thouſands of either nation may hereafter have cauſe to regret, and which I ſolemnly appeal to God I have uſed my utmoſt endeavors to arreſt.

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This, ſir, appears to be an act of the higheſt aggreſſion, and deſtructive to the peace and intereſt of the union—hence it becomes my duty to deſire, and I do hereby deſire and demand, in the name of the Preſident of the United States, that you immediately deſiſt from any further act of hoſtility or aggreſſion, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and ſtores under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the neareſt poſt occupied by his Britannic majeſty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmoleſted by the troops under my command.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

WE yeſterday ſtatad, that letters had been received in town from Franckfort of the 7th inſtant, containing accounts, that an inſurrection had taken place in Paris on the 27th ult. which had ended in the overthrow of Robeſpierre and his adherents. We were at firſt inclined to diſcredit the intelligence; but from ſubſequent and corroborating information, we can now announce as a truth

The DEATH of ROBESPIERRE, and the FALL of his PARTY.

The accounts do not agree in all the circumſtances, which may eaſily be accounted for from the different channels through which they have come, and the hearſay reports which neceſſarily have been blended with, or ſubſtituted for facts. One of the letters from Franckfort ſays, that "on the 26th ult. (one day later than the printed accounts from Paris) Robeſpierre denounced above 100 of the preſent convention as moderates and counter revolutioniſts: as uſual the applauſe of his hirelings gave the audible ſtamp of approbation, and the conventional buſineſs cloſed for the day. On the following, however, the popular voice after being long ſtifled, broke forth againſt the meaſure.—At the Jacobin Club, a ſimilar diſpoſition gained the aſcendency, and the oracle of the committee of public welfare was hooted from the tribunal; no violence, however, at the moment, was offered to his perſon, and the ſucceeding morning was expected to bring forth important events. It arrived, and the firſt piece of intelligence publiſhed to the city of Paris was, that Robeſpierre had put a period to his own exiſtence."

Some repreſentations on this head, current in the Britiſh army, vary from the above ſo far, as to make him fall a ſacrifice to the zeal of one of the party whom he had denounced, and add, that Barrere, and ſome other members of the committee, had been given up to a newly elected tribunal, appointed by the convention for the eſpecial purpoſe of trying them in the name of the French people, as having abuſed the truſt repoſed in them.

Letters from lord Malmeſbury, our miniſter at the Hague, ſtate, that ſimilar intelligence had been received there.

The certainty of the fact is, however, put beyond a doubt by intelligence direct from France, which we have received this morning. On the night before laſt, an American ſchooner arrived at Dover from Calais. The account brought by this veſſel is, that Robeſpierre and his colleagues having failed in the plan which he had been ſome time carrying on to deſtroy the indulgents, a new epithet applied to the moderates, among whom were included the moſt of thoſe known by the name of the mountain, his own deſtruction had been the conſequence. An accuſation was preferred againſt him in the convention, and by an almoſt unanimous decree, he and his adherents were ordered to trial (we are not informed whether before the revolutionary tribunal, or before a new one appointed for the occaſion) and being found guilty, ſhared the fate of all the fallen factions. They were executed on the 1ſt inſtant, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands of people, who loaded them with curſes for the blood they had ſo profuſely ſpilt.

The ſame circumſtances are mentioned in a letter from Calais, brought by the above veſſel. The packet from Fluſhing which alſo arrived at Dover the night before laſt, brings the ſame accounts; there cannot, therefore, be a doubt of the fact; but all theſe accounts are ſilent reſpecting any names but thoſe of *Robeſpierre, Barrere, Robeſpierre, jun. St. Juſt, Couthon, Lavillet and Henriot.*

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The Repreſentatives of the people at Bruſſells have iſſued a proclamation to this effect:

"That the nobles, eccleſiaſtics, religious houſes, and the privileged perſons of the city of Bruſſells, ſhall pay to the French a contribution of *five millions* in ſpecie, which ſhall be paid within 24 hours, otherwiſe hoſtages ſhall be taken, even from among the magiſtrates."

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BOSTON, October 4.

By a veſſel from Liſbon, via Marblehead, we have a confirmation of the capture of St. Sebaſtian, * in Spain, by the French.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

We are informed from a quarter in which we have reaſon to confide, that diſpatches have been received from Mr. Jay as late as the 2d day of Auguſt.

There is believed to be ſome foundation for the reports, which have been circulated, that the Britiſh ſubjects who are creditors of American citizens, are importunate with the Britiſh miniſtry reſpecting the recovery of their debts.

The preſent adminiſtration of Great Britain is not ſuppoſed to be hoſtile to the United States, but quite the contrary.

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Underſtanding that a certain publication which appeared in our paper ſome time ago, containing ſpeeches in imitation of an Indian treaty, and ſuppoſed to reflect on the militia of the Jerſy's, &c. has been attributed abroad to Mr. Brackenridge, we are ready to declare that Mr. Brackenridge is not the author.

The Printer is ſorry that the publication above alluded to has given offence—The author, who has always been an open and avowed advocate againſt the late violent proceedings, had no other intention than to give to the Commiſſioners of the United States a repreſentation of the different ideas of the people in this country at that time, without meaning a reflection on any man or ſet of men. It is expected that theſe facts will remove all prejudices that may have taken place.

*** We are obliged to print the Gazette this week on paper of a ſmall ſize.

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Pittſburgh, October 25.

Underſtanding that a certain publication which appeared in our paper ſome time ago, containing ſpeeches in imitation of an Indian treaty, and ſuppoſed to reflect on the militia of the Jerſy's, &c. has been attributed abroad to Mr. Brackenridge, we are ready to declare that Mr. Brackenridge is not the author.

The Printer is ſorry that the publication above alluded to has given offence—The author, who has always been an open and avowed advocate againſt the late violent proceedings, had no other intention than to give to the Commiſſioners of the United States a repreſentation of the different ideas of the people in this country at that time, without meaning a reflection on any man or ſet of men. It is expected that theſe facts will remove all prejudices that may have taken place.

*** We are obliged to print the Gazette this week on paper of a ſmall ſize.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Greensburgh and Township of Hempfield, in the County of Westmoreland, on Wednesday the 22d day of October, 1794, convened for the purpose of giving to the deputies who are to meet at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th instant, such unequivocal assurances of their disposition for submission to the laws, as would enable them to propose and adopt such measures on their behalf as would be decisive in manifesting their sincere regret for, and abhorrence of the late violent measures; and of their firm determination to support and yield obedience to the constitutional laws of their country—The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1st. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That it is the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the existing laws of his country.

2d. Resolved, That we discountenance all illegal acts of violence from whatever motive—and that for redress of grievances the privilege and right of the citizen is to petition, and remonstrate if necessary.

3d, Resolved, That we will support the civil authority and all officers in the lawful exercise of their respective duties; and assist in securing for legal trial all offenders against the laws when called upon.

4th. Resolved, That the citizens of this town and township will give no opposition to the opening an office of Inspection therein, should the same be contemplated by the government, and that we will use our endeavors to remove improper prejudices, and recommend a peaceable and general submission.

5th. Resolved. That a copy of the preceding resolutions be given to one or more of the deputies for the town or township who are to meet at Parkinson's ferry on Friday the 24th inst. together with a copy of the assurance paper signed by the citizens of this meeting, in order that the same may be laid before the members of the said committee—and that another copy be made out for publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that the same be attested by the chairman and clerk of this meeting.

A true copy.

DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

Attest.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

———

WE, the undernamed citizens of the town of Greensburgh and township of Hempfield, in the county of Westmoreland, being desirous of living in peace, and of adopting such measures as appear to us most likely to ensure the same in future, as well as to promote the real interests of the country, do severally promise, engage and certify, that we will support when legally called upon, the civil authority, and all officers in the due execution of their respective powers under the laws of the land, and give our assistance in bringing to legal trial all offenders against the laws; and further, that if an office of inspection for the entering of stills, &c. is opened in the said town or township, or in any other part of the same county, that we will give all necessary support in protecting the same against violence; and such of us as are distillers and design continuing in the same employment, promise to enter the same when such office shall be opened; and that we will use our endeavors to defeat all combinations having for object the disturbance of the public peace and opposition to the laws aforesaid. In witness we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

A true copy.

DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

Attest.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

N. B. The above assurance or certificate was signed in the course of the evening by 420 citizens, and it is expected the same, or something similar, will be entered into & subscribed in the other townships of the county of Westmoreland; in some parts of the same a similar assurance has been given, and in all it is expected a compliance will take place immediately.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, October 1st, 1794.

THOMAS Andrews, Huntington township; Mrs. Anderson, of do. Alexander Blair, Fairfield township; John Beatty, care of the Revd. Mr. Porter; Jacob Baum, Christr. Buchanan, cooper; Timothy Bowers, weaver, Fayette; William Boyd, Unity township; Robert Bigham of ditto, Jacob Bottomer, near Greensburgh; George Clifford, Legionier; Zachariah Connell, Connellsville; Thomas Crozier, schoolmaster, Fayette; John Crozier of Fayette; Robert Crawford, Legionier; Henry Campbell, care of the Revd. S. Porter; David Campbell, Poke run; James Chambers, care of Robert Orr; James Christy, care of the Revd. Mr. Porter; David Clark, near Simmrall's ferry; col. Alexander Craig, Oliver and John Duff, Thomas Dunlap, care of the Rev. Mr. Powers; Agnes Dewit, Hannastown; Edward Diggin, care of Mr. Collins, Beeson town; Thomas Dunn, care of colonel Torrence, near do. John Dean, Black lick; John Davis, Hempfield; James English, care of Wm. Jack, esquire; Ann Erwin, Kiskimenitas; Casper Early, near Loyalhannon; Jonathan Freute, Leonard Fryar, near Robinson's run, Fayette; Adam Frew, care of John Irwin, Brush run; John Ferguson, care of John Probst; James Fulton, Redstone settlement; Andw. Fee, near Bracken's mill, and care of John Tomb; James Gibson, care of Joseph Cook, esq; Stafford Grimes, care of Robert Clark; Hans Gordon; Mary Haynes, alias Sweney, care of John Smilie, esq; Fayette; John Hume care of Joseph Cook, esq; Robert Hamilton, care of Wm. Findley, esq; Robert Huey, care of the Revd. J. Power; Edward Harkins, near Wallace's fort; William Head, George Henry, near Greensburgh; Jas. Hill, Whitepine run; Alexander Johnston, care of R. Williams, esq. Revd. John Jameson, Thomas Jordon, care of Col. Pomrey; James Johnston, near Archbold's mill; Ann Ireland, care of John Smilie, esq. Fayette; Mary Kerns, Ligonier valley; Michael Lowry, care of Edward Warnock, Long run; William Logan, Alex. M'Donald, schoolmaster, care of the Revd. I. Power; John M'Duff, care of Robert Taylor; James M'Callisten, care of Edward Warnock; John Marshall, Long run; Edward M'Henery, Sawickly; Wm. Murray, Jacob's creek settlement; Samuel M'Curdy, Peter M'Harg, Ligonier; Edward M'Murry, Sawickly; Alexander M'Clorg, care of captain Christy; John Milligan, distiller; Isaac M'Kesloch, care of W. Findley, esq. George M'Donald, Ligonier valley; Ann M'Atee, of ditto, William Moorhead, near Greensburgh; Arthur M'Christy, near Beeson town; William Maxwell, near Greensburgh; John M'Night, Rostravor township; John Nesbitt, near Greensburgh; Jas. Nesbitt, care of col. M'Clean, Union town; Thomas Patteson, Derry township; William Plummer, Long run; James Robinson, care of R. Williams, esq. David Reilley, forks of Yough, and care of William Sampson; Wm. Rice, Isabella Rollance, John Robinson, care of Mr. Thornton, Redstone; Easter Rowlin, Georges creek, Fayette; Joshua Simpson, Hempfield; Robert Speer, care of R. Williams, esq. James Stewart, Derry township; col. Israel Shreve, Fayette; George Seaton, Ligonier valley; David Turedy, near Greensburgh; James Thompson or Willam Sider, Huntington; Robert Thompson, Derry; David Tomb, Legionier valley; Thomas Thomas, Rostraver; James Vance, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; James Walker, care of Robert Orr; John Walker, care of George Baird, esq. John Wilson, near Hannastown; James Watson, care of Joseph Cook; Nicholas Wilson, Legionier; Margaret Wakefield, Daniel Wallace, Legionier valley; John Willis, south Huntington.

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DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

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A true copy.

DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

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A New Town.

THE subscriber has laid out a Town on the south fork of Robinson's run, about three quarters of a mile above the fork, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. The situation is handsome, and attended with many conveniences. The neighbourhood is as populous and wealthy as most neighbourhoods in the western country.—There is a good grist and saw mill in the town, and several stone-coal banks within a quarter of a mile. It is situated about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, 10 from Canonsburgh, and 10 from the mouth of Montour's run. A blacksmith, weaver, and shoemaker, would they immediately come and settle in the town, would meet with great encouragement. Lots will be sold on very low terms. People are purchasing and settling very fast.

HENRY NOBLE.

N. B. The Town is well watered, for there are several streams and good springs very convenient.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living about two miles from Pittsburgh, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a red and white spotted COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEZIGER.

October 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the inclosure of John Marie, on Tuesday the 14th instant, a middle sized Roan Horse, about 9 years old, also a brown Mare and Colt. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver said Horses to

CHARPENTIER & HULIN.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1794.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Union township, within three miles of Union town in the state of Pennsylvania, an apprentice lad, between 20 and 21 years of age, named Elijah Jones, a thick well set fellow, dark complexion, had on when he went away a green short sailors jacket and coarse shirt and trowsers, old shoes, wool hat, and he took with him some other clothes, which I cannot describe. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive Four Pence, (in trade) reward.

R. STURGEON.

ALL those indebted to the estate of William Semple, labourer, late of the town of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those to whom he is indebted are desired to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated to

ANN SEMPLE, Administrx.
WILLIAM GRAY, Administr.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Wednesday the 8th instant, from Fort Fayette, two soldiers belonging to my detachment from Fort Franklin, formerly belonging to Capt. John Heth's company from Virginia, named DENNIS HOLLAND and JOHN STEWART—Holland is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has remarkable large feet, large grey eyes, dark complexion, short black hair, and very round shouldered. Stewart is about 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, dark complexion, short black hair, and much pitted with the small pox, plays a little on the fife, they took with them their regimentals—Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the U. States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

October 9, 1794.

To be sold by public vendue on Thursday the [illegible] instant, at the late dwelling house of William Marshall, deceased, on the Long Run, in Westmoreland county.

A Valuable and well improved tract of Land adjoining the state road, some valuable horses, a large quantity of horned cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of grain, one waggon, plows, horse geers, and a quantity of household furniture, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock. Attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JONATHAN SMITH,]
DANIEL FLEMIN,] Executors.
JOHN JOHNSTON,]

October 3, 1794.

Kentucky Boats for Sale.

PERSONS who wish to descend the river, may be supplied with good Boats and other necessaries for their passage by applying to LEWIS BOND, Pittsburgh, or to JOHN SPEAR, Mouth of Yough.

October 2, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, STATIONERS,

Three doors west of Yates & Cole's Vendue Store, Market street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have for sale, and [illegible] humbly solicit the patronage of numerous public, whose favours they endeavour to merit. They are assorted with Books on every in polite literature. Among ny valuable new publications now on hand are the following

Paine's whole compleat in 1 vol.
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.
[illegible] elegant 2 vols.
Ditto, sheep bound,
Ditto, abridged for use of schools
Pindar's works 2 vols.
Letter Writer, Love and Surveying, Williams Letters French Revolution, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kinds, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. too numerous to be contained in a newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to. They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on Wall and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, from the house of David Hamilton, Esq; a certain JAMES SCOTT, an Irish indented servant man, 25 years of age and fair complexion. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver said servant to the subscriber.

JAMES O'DONNELL,
Washington county, Sept. [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, November 15, 1794.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that [illegible] will be [illegible] the Office of this [illegible] the following [illegible] they usually

	3/
	2/6
	2/6
	2/6
	22/6
	25/
	27/6
	50/
per 100,	10/ to 16/6
	/6
per bushel,	6/6 to 9/6
per barrel,	30/
per gallon,	3/ to 3/6
per lb.	/3 1-2
per lb.	/3
	/8
per bushel,	2/
per bushel	/9 to /10
each,	2/6 to 3/9
per head,	2/6
per [illegible]	/8 to /9
	/8 to /9

The price of transportation of oats, corn, whiskey, flour, and meal is not considered and must depend on distance, milk, which being usually sold, the price is difficult to ascertain, two cows will, however, be an ample price.

(Signed) DAVID REDICK,
THOMAS MORTON,
Wm. FINDLEY.

November 1st 1794

In addition to the aforegoing it is proper to add that [illegible] per hundred is the allowed price for beef on the foot; and that [illegible] instead of 2/6 per bushel for oats is found to be the highest price heretofore given in the country, and of course will be the highest price given by the army.

The above is published by order of the Commander in Chief, for the information of all concerned, and it is presumed by him that a standard of currency [illegible] generally by men who have been highly trusted by the people will be universally acquiesced in.

By order of the Commander in Chief

[illegible] H. TAYLOR,
Aid-de-Camp.

Harrisburgh, [illegible]

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

THE [illegible] now arrived [illegible] when the citizens of the county of Allegheny may with safety step forward in defence of the laws and the good order of the country.

His Excellency Henry Lee, Governor in Chief of a large, respectable, and well regulated army of your fellow citizens, now within the four western counties of Pennsylvania, hath given in charge to us the subscribers, that each of us do immediately open books and receive the oaths, or oath of Allegiance of all good citizens. And it is expected that the friends to government will not hesitate a moment in complying with the requisition, it being absolutely necessary that his Excellency should know a state of the minds of the people before the army is withdrawn. We believe the intention is not to distress, but to relieve the deluded part of the union.

A. TANNEHILL,
JOHN WILKINS, } Jus. Peace

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1794.

American News.

HEADQUARTERS,

Bedford, October 21st, 1794.

GENERAL ORDERS.

To-morrow at the hour of eight in the morning the light corps will advance; Major General Morgan will lead the one acting with the left wing; and Major General Frelinghuysen the one with the right wing.

On the next day at the same hour, the army will move in two columns; the right wing composed of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania lines [illegible] the right column under the immediate command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin. The left wing composed of the Maryland and Virginia lines forming the left column, with the Commander in Chief.

The Quarter Master General will continue with the right wing; and the proper officers in his department, and in the department of forage, attended with a sufficient number of axemen, must accompany the light corps, under whose protection they are to prepare all necessaries for the army. Abundance of straw must be ready for the troops, in as much as their health greatly depend on their sleeping dry and warm.

The utmost regularity must be preserved on the march, and in the mode of encampment, which must always be in three lines, with the cavalry in the center; unless prohibited by the nature of the ground.

Dragoons are dreadful in light, and impotent in darkness; their safety during night therefore, must be regarded. The artillery to move as a park and march in the center.

Constant communication must be preserved between the light corps and the main body, and between the respective columns; with all other precautions necessary to protect the troops from surprise and insult.

Whatever may be the professions of the insurgents, they are not to be regarded: men who have acted a part so attrocious, will chearfully add to their guilt, if it can be done with impunity. Carelessness in the conduct of the army, will invite attempts upon it, and produce war; while vigilance in the conduct of it, will arrest the one, and inhibit the other.

The different columns will be precise in the execution of the daily marches assigned to them respectively; and if from unavoidable accidents, either should fall short one day, the deficiency is to be made up the next otherwise the mutuality in operation will be lost, and the army will be exposed to the disgrace and evils of discordant movements.

The particular routes with the necessary instructions will be given to the commanding generals, and will of course form [illegible]

When the right [illegible] number it will divide into two columns, the New-Jersey line and brigade of artillery under Brigadier General [illegible] forming one column, to be commanded by his Excellency Governor Howel, will [illegible] direction to the right; while the Pennsylvania line with the elita corps, will pursue the original route, under the orders of Governor Mifflin.

When this column divides, the right will move from their right, and the left from their left. Chosen parties of horse must follow the rear of each wing, to arrest stragglers from the line, and to protect the property of individuals, to the due preservation of which in every respect, the utmost attention is to be paid by officers of every rank.

The President of the United States being about to return to the seat of government, has been pleased to direct the Commander in Chief to present to the army his affection wishes for their welfare and happiness; in no way can the very grateful command be so fully executed as by publishing the very words of the President, which are accordingly subjoined.

UNITED STATES.

BEDFORD, Oct. 20, 1794.

To Henry Lee, Esq. commander in chief of the Militia army on its march against the Insurgents, in certain western counties of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

Being about to return to the seat of government, I cannot take my departure, without conveying through you to the army under your command, the very high sense I entertain of the enlightened and patriotic zeal for the constitution and laws which has led them chearfully to quit their families and homes, and the comforts of private life to undertake and thus far to perform a long and fatiguing march and to encounter and endure the hardships and privations of a military life. Their conduct hitherto affords a full assurance that their perseverance will be equal to their zeal; and that they will continue to perform with alacrity whatever the full accomplishment of the object of their march shall render necessary.

No citizens of the United States can ever be engaged in a service more important to their country. It is nothing less than to consolidate and preserve the blessings of that revolution which at much expence of blood and treasure, constituted us a free and independent nation. It is to give to the world an illustrious example of the utmost consequence to the cause of mankind. I experience a heartfelt satisfaction in the conviction that the conduct of the troops throughout will be in every respect answerable to the goodness of the cause and the magnitude of the stake.

There is but one point on which I think it proper to add a special recommendation, it is this that every officer & soldier will constantly bear in mind, that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them; that the essential principles of free government confine the province of the military, when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects first. To combat and subdue all who may be found in arms, in opposition to the national will and authority—2d. To aid and support the civil magistrates [illegible] orders to justice; the [illegible] execution of this justice belongs to the civil magistrate; and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there inviolated; convey to my fellow-citizens in arms, my warm acknowledgements for the readiness with they have hitherto seconded me in the most delicate and momentous duty the chief magistrate of a free people can have to perform, and add my affectionate wishes for their health, comfort and success. Could my further presence with them have been necessary, or compatible with my civil duties at a period when the approaching commencement of a session of Congress, particularly urges me to return to the seat of government, it would not have been withheld; in leaving them I have less regret, as I know I commit them to an able and faithful direction, and that this direction will be able and faithfully seconded by all.

GO. WASHINGTON.

To this parental counsel of our beloved chief magistrate, the commander begs leave to add the flattering hopes he entertains, that the conduct of the army, will justify the favorable anticipation formed of it, thus shall we establish to ourselves a character the most amiable, and exhibit to posterity a model to all future armies. Lest, however, some individual may have crept into the ranks, callous to all the feelings of honor, of virtue, & consequently the fair character so justly due to the great body of troops may be snatched from them by the licentiousness of the few, the commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments and corps are required to examine minutely their respective troops before the army moves, and dismiss all whom they deem unworthy of participating in the honorable service into which we have embarked. Six rounds of ammunition are to be issued to all corps as yet unfurnished—The troops are to draw two day's provisions, on alternate days during the march. The Pennsylvania and Maryland lines to draw on one day, and the New-Jersey and Virginia lines on the next day; this system will be convenient to the superintendant of provisions, and consequently tend to secure punctuality in the supplies. The commander in chief has been pleased to appoint Col. Wm. Alexander, and Major T. Nelson deputy Adjutant Generals, and Doctor Welford Surgeon General—Majors Heard, Morgan and Chetwood, aids de camps to the commander in chief; they are to be respected accordingly.

It is to be understood that no appointments in the line of the army are to affect appointments heretofore made.

Pittsburgh, November 15.

Yesterday arrived here his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of this State.

The Pennsylvania volunteers are now encamped within two miles of this place—The Jersey volunteers we understand will arrive in the course of a few days.

WE are obliged to reduce the size of our paper. We however, expect a [illegible] before our next publication.

N E W

Written for a gentleman [illegible]

[illegible] Song of Freedom.

S[illegible]

Let us [illegible] fond friends o'er the [illegible]

In [illegible] Liberty's [illegible] we'll rise

Fe[illegible] Soldiers of Freedom will [illegible]

[illegible]

As [illegible] o'er the mountains
[illegible] hold the clouds,
[illegible] blue mist of heaven [illegible]
[illegible] enshrouds,
The [illegible] o'er rocks and [illegible]
[illegible] rain,
Yet [illegible] Soldiers of Freedom will [illegible]
[illegible] complain.

The [illegible] sailor is honest, our [illegible]
[illegible] prove,
While [illegible] in support of that [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] wages of honor we'll [illegible]
And [illegible] Soldiers of Freedom will [illegible]
complain.

The [illegible] we have left may [illegible]
the fond sigh,
And the [illegible] of affection may moisten [illegible]
the eye,
Yet we soon, my brave lads, shall em-
brace them again,
And the daughters of Freedom shall [illegible]
ver complain.

While our federal banner [illegible]
gale,
The serpent of faction shall never [illegible]
The laws we'll [illegible] again,
And we'll ne'er give our country [illegible]
to complain.

Robert Campbell,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 34, south Second street, [illegible] door below the corner of [illegible] street, Philadelphia,

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Pittsburgh, November 7, 17[illegible]